

PRI

The princely hierarch left his pow'rs to seize Possession of the garden. *Milton.*
I expressed her commands. *Waller.*
To mighty lords and princely dames.
So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore
Her princely burthen to the Gallick shore. *Waller.*
3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.
I, that but now refus'd most princely gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general.
Princely counsel in his face yet shone. *Shakesp.*
Born to command, your princely virtues slept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*
PRINCELY. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.
PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. f.* The herb amaranth. *Ans.*
PRINCESS. *n. f.* [from *prince*, Fr.]
1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command.
Ask why God's anointed he revild;
A king and prince's dead. *Dryden.*
Princess ador'd and lov'd, if verse can give
A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Granvil.*
Under so excellent a princess as the present queen, we sup-
pose a family strictly regulated. *Swift.*
2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.
3. The daughter of a king.
Here the bracelet of the truest prince's,
That ever wore her faith. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
4. The wife of a prince: as, the prince's of Wales.
PRINCIPAL. *adj.* [from *princeps*, Fr. *principalis*, Lat.]
1. Principally. A sense found only in *Spenser*. A Latinism.
Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all;
But walk'd at will, and wandred to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom principal. *Spenser.*
2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; con-
siderable.
This later is ordered, partly and as touching principal
matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as con-
cerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well hu-
man as divine. *Hooker, b. v. f. 4.*
Can you remember any of the principal evils, that he laid
to the charge of women. *Shakesp. As You like it.*
PRINCIPAL. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*]
1. A head; a chief; not a second.
Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction sub-
divideth, prove principals. *Bacon.*
2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or
auxiliary.
We were not principals, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*
In judgment, some persons are present as principals, and
others only as accessories. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. A capital sum placed out at interest.
Thou wilt not only loose the forfeiture,
But touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a moiety of the principal. *Shakesp.*
Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means
for paying off the principal. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
4. The president or governor.
PRINCIPALITY. *n. f.* [from *principauté*, Fr.]
1. Sovereignty; supreme power.
Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to
make a prince none of the basest, to think all principalities
base, in respect of the sheephook. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all
other absolute power of principality he had. *Spenser.*
2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.
Then speak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a principality,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakesp.*
Nisoch of principalities the prime. *Milton.*
3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, the principa-
lity of Wales.
To the boy Cæsar send this grizled head,
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim
With principalities. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*
The little principality of Epire was invincible by the whole
power of the Turks. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
4. Superiority; predominance.
In the chief work of elements, water hath the principality
and excess over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*
If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this
is much more, as having the prerogative and principality above
every thing else. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*
PRINCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all;
above the rest.
If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that
holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not de-
sign the glory of God principally, he polluteh his heart. *Tayl.*
They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think
its business is principally to find fault. *Dryden.*
The resistance of water arises principally from the vis in-
ertia of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were
as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance
than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

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What I principally insist on, is due execution. *Swift.*
PRINCIPALNESS. *n. f.* [from *principal*.] The state of being
principal or chief.
PRINCIPATION. *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into
constituent or elemental parts. A word not received.
The separating of any metal into its original or element,
we will call principiation. *Bacon.*
PRINCIPLE. *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat. *principe*, Fr.]
1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.
Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple prin-
ciple, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watt.*
2. Original cause.
Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led,
From cause to cause to nature's secret head,
And found that one first principle must be. *Dryden.*
For the performance of this, a vital or directive principle
seemeth to be assitant to the corporeal. *Crow's Cognat.*
3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.
The soul of man is an active principle, and will be em-
ployed one way or other. *Tilleyson's Sermons.*
4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from
which others are deduced.
Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things
which stand as principles universally agreed upon; and out of
those principles, which are in themselves evident, the greatest
moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without
any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*
All of them may be called principles, when compared with
a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regu-
lation of these primary propositions. *Watts's Logic.*
5. Ground of action; motive.
Farewel, young lords; these warlike principles
Do not throw from you. *Shakesp.*
As no principle of vanity led me first to write it, so much
less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Watt.*
There would be but small improvements in the world,
were there not some common principle of action, working
equally with all men. *Addison's Spectator, N° 255.*
6. Tenet on which morality is founded.
I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn principles
Of faith, of honour. *Addison's Cat.*
A feather shooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and principle is fled. *Pope.*
TO PRINCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet
good or ill.
Witest and best men full oft beguill'd,
With goodnesses principle'd not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive, *Milton.*
Are drawn to wear out miserable days.
It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his go-
vernment, that the youth be principled with a thorough per-
suasion of the justness of the old king's cause. *South.*
There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill
principling of whom next under God, depends the happiness
or misery of this church and state. *South's Sermons.*
Governors should be well principled and good-natured. *L'Estr.*
Men have been principled with an opinion, that they must
not consult reason in things of religion. *Locke.*
Let an enthusiast be principled, that he or his teacher is in-
spired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons
against his doctrine. *Locke.*
He seems a settled and principled philosopher, thanking for-
tune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion. *Pope to Swift.*
2. To establish firmly in the mind.
The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of
any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their read-
ing, or principling their religion. *Locke.*
PRINCOCK. *n. f.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*; perhaps *præcox* or
PRINCOX. *n. f.* [from *præcox* ingenium, Lat.] A coxcomb; a
conceited person; a pert young rogue.
You are a saucy boy;
This trick may chance to scathe you I know what;
You must contrary me I you are a princex, go. *Shakesp.*
TO PRINK. *v. n.* [from *prinken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for
show.
Hold a good wager she was every day longer prinking in
the glass than you was. *Art of Tormenting.*
TO PRINT. *v. a.* [from *primer*, *emreint*, Fr.]
1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another.
On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely prints the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*
2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.
3. To form by impression.
Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,
For she did print your royal father off.
Conceiving you. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead,
nor print any marks upon you. *Lev. ix. 28.*
Perhaps some footsteps printed in the clay,
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. *Rescomm.*

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His royal bounty brought its own reward;
And in their minds too deep did print the sense,
That if their ruins sadly they regard, *Dryden.*
'Tis but with fear.
4. To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but the
press.
Thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the
king, his crown and dignity, built a paper-mill. *Shakesp.*
This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who
printed from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*
Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of printing letter
should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper
a coherent discourse. *Locke.*
As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be
got him, with the printed names to them. *Locke.*
TO PRINT. *v. n.* To publish a book.
From the moment he prints, he must expect to hear no
more truth. *Pope.*
PRINT. *n. f.* [from *imprimere*, Fr.]
1. Mark or form made by impression.
Some more time
Must wear the print of his remembrance out. *Shakesp.*
Abhorred slave,
Which any print of goodness wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill! *Shakesp. Tempest.*
Attend the foot,
That leaves the print of blood where'er it walks. *Shakesp.*
Up they toft the sand,
No wheel seen, nor wheels print was in the mould impress'd
Behind them. *Chapman's Iliads.*
Our life so fast away doth slide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;
Or as a ship transported with the tide,
Which in their passage leave no print behind. *Davies.*
My life is but a wind,
Which passeth by, and leaves no print behind. *Sandys.*
O'er the smooth enamell'd green,
Where no print of step hath been. *Milton.*
While the heav'n, by the sun's team untrod,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch.
Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that
had gone in, but no prints of any that ever came out. *South.*
Winds bear me to some barren island,
Where print of human feet was never seen. *Dryden.*
From hence Aftrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing steps appear. *Dryden.*
If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of
the senses or reflection, the print wears out. *Locke.*
2. That which being impressed leaves its form.
3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impressed on paper. It
is usual to say wooden prints and copper plates.
4. Picture made by impression.
From my breast I cannot tear
The passion, which from thence did grow;
Nor yet out of my fancy raise
The print of that supposed face. *Waller.*
The prints, which we see of antiquities, may contribute to
form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*
Words standing for things, should be expressed by little
draughts and prints made of them. *Locke.*
5. The form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types
used in printing books.
To refresh the former hint;
She read her maker in a fairer print. *Dryden.*
The state of being published by the printer.
I love a ballad in print, or a life. *Shakesp.*
It is so rare to see
Ought that belongs to young nobility
In print, that we must praise. *Suckling.*
His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to signalize
his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from mak-
ing their appearance in print. *Addison.*
I published some tables, which were out of print. *Arbut.*
The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled
on in print. *Atterbury.*
7. Single sheet printed and fold.
The prints, about three days after, were filled with the
same terms. *Addison.*
The public had said before, that they were dull; and they
were at great pains to purchase room in the prints, to testify
under their hands the truth of it.
Inform us, will the emperor treat,
Or do the prints and papers lie? *Pope.*
8. Formal method.
Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he
may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have
his maid lay all things in print, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*
PRINTER. *n. f.* [from *print*.]
1. One that prints books.
I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the printer, in that
which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am
fallen very short. *Digby.*

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To buy books, only because they were published by an
eminent printer, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that
did not fit him, only because made by some famous tailor. *Pope.*
See, the printer's boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*
2. One that stains linen.
PRINTLESS. *adj.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no im-
pression.
Ye elves,
And ye, that on the sands with printless foot
Do chafe the ebbing Neptune. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my printless feet
O'er the cowlip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*
PRIOR. *adj.* [from *prior*, Lat.] Former; being before something
else; antecedent; anterior.
Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to
the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a prior
and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Rogers.*
PRIOR. *n. f.* [from *prior*, Fr.]
1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an
abbot.
Neither she, nor any other, besides the prior of the con-
vent, knew any thing of his name. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. Prior is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over
others in the same churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
PRIORESS. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] A lady superior of a convent
of nuns.
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,
But in the presence of the prioress. *Shakesp.*
The reeve, miller and cook are distinguished from each
other, as much as the mincing lady prioress and the broad
speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*
PRIORITY. *n. f.* [from *prior*, *adj.*]
1. The state of being first; precedence in time.
From son to son of the lady, as they should be in priority
of birth. *Hayward.*
Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poi-
soneth by the eye, and by priority of vision. *Brown.*
This observation may assist, in determining the dispute con-
cerning the priority of Homer and Hesiod. *Broome.*
Though he oft renew'd the fight,
And almost got priority of fight,
He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*
2. Precedence in place.
Follow, Cominius, we must follow you,
Right worthy your priority. *Shakesp.*
PRIORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of
prior.
PRIORY. *n. f.* [from *prior*.]
1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.
Our abbies and our priories shall pay
This expedition's charge. *Shakesp. King John.*
2. Priories are the churches which are given to priors in titulum,
or by way of title. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
PRISE. *n. f.* [from *prise*.]
Prisage, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the
prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, con-
taining less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Covel.*
PRISM. *n. f.* [from *prisme*, Fr. *πρίσμα*.]
A prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and pa-
rallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides,
which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three
angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.
Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form fronting, on the sun, thy showery prism. *Thomson.*
PRISMATICK. *adj.* [from *prismatique*, Fr. from *prisma*.] Formed as
a prism.
If the mass of the earth was cubick, prismatick, or any
other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a
part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*
False eloquence, like the prismatick glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on ev'ry place;
The face of nature we no more survey;
All glares alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*
PRISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *prismatique*.] In the form of a
prism.
Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by
the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement
of either salt, sulphur or mercury befalls the glass, by being
prismatically figured; and yet it is known, that without that
shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*
PRISMA'ID. *n. f.* [from *πρίσμα* and *ἰδέσθαι*.] A body approaching
to the form of a prism.
PRISON. *n. f.* [from *prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which persons
are confined; a gaol.
He hath commission
To hang Cordelia in the prison. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
I thought